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Industrial Resources: Carter County

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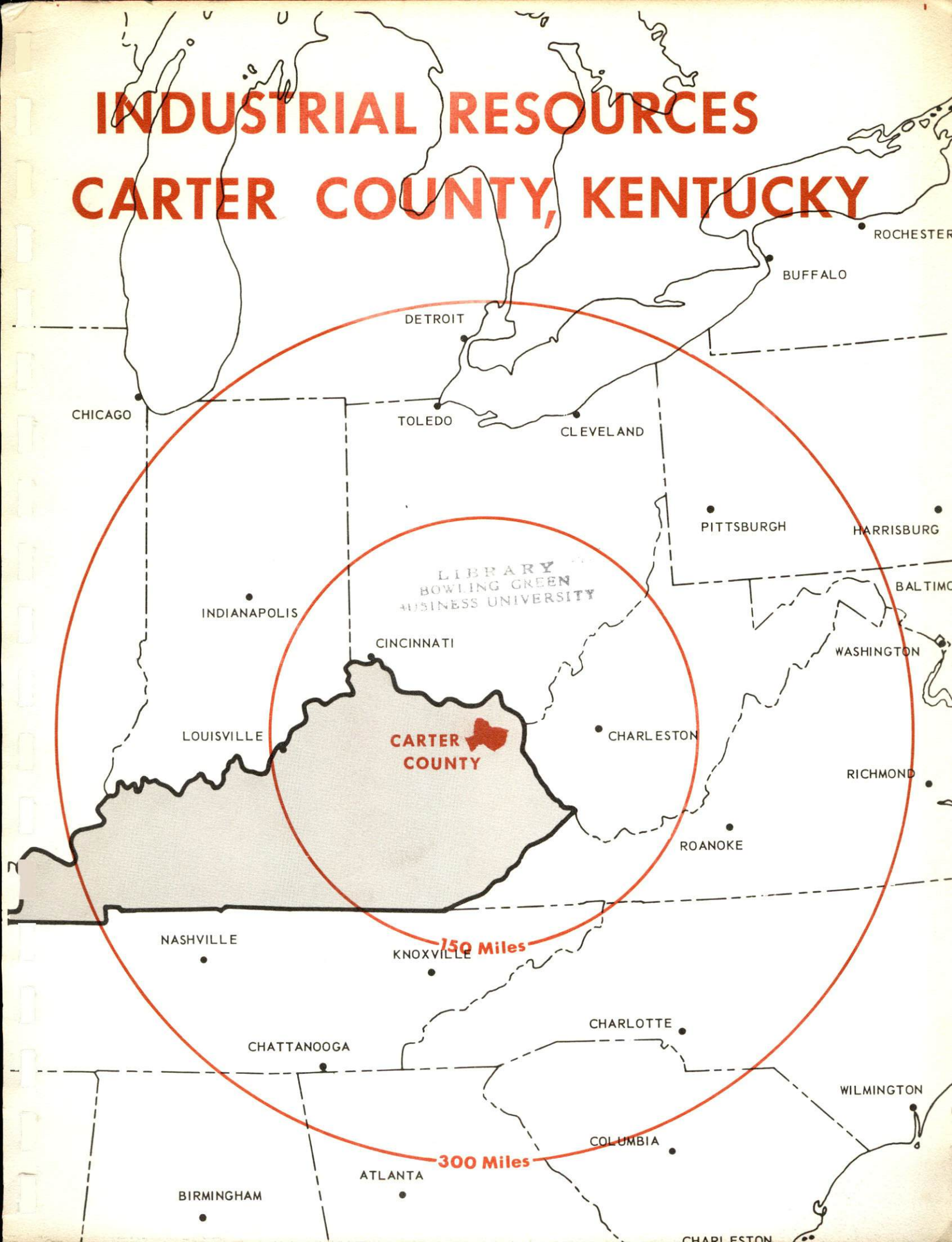
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CARTER COUNTY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
CARTER COUNTY, KENTUCKY

22929

Prepared by
The Carter County Development Association,
The City of Olive Hill
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1963

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
 CARTER COUNTY, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Grayson - 1,692 Carter County - 20,817
Olive Hill - 1,398

CARTER COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Carter and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4,942 men and 6,518 women. Number of workers available from Carter County - 964 men and 1,042 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway crosses the southern edge of Carter County. Stations and sidings are provided in Olive Hill, Hitchins and Leon.

Air: The nearest commercial airfield is the Tri-State Airport, 8 miles east of Ashland. The Olive Hill Airport serves the county with accommodations for light aircraft.

Water: Barge facilities are available on the Ohio River at Ashland, Kentucky, 20 miles.

Trucks: Grayson and Olive Hill are provided interstate and intrastate trucking facilities by five common carriers.

Bus Lines: The Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between Ashland and Louisville, serves Carter County.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GRAYSON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	522	Memphis, Tenn.	563
Chicago, Ill.	437	New Orleans, La.	850
Cincinnati, Ohio	152	New York, N. Y.	634
Detroit, Mich.	333	St. Louis, Mo.	499
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,250	Washington, D. C.	370

Electricity

Grayson and Olive Hill are supplied electricity by the Kentucky Power Company. The rural area of Carter County is served by the Grayson Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in both Grayson and Olive Hill by municipally owned systems. The source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, whose main line passes through the county.

Water

Treated water is supplied Grayson by the Grayson Utilities Commission, whose source of supply is the Little Sandy River. Capacity of the filtration plant is 125,000 gallons per day with an average daily use of 75,000 gallons.

Treated water is supplied Olive Hill by a municipally owned system, whose source of supply is a 50-acre impounded lake. Capacity of the filtration plant is 900,000 gallons per day, with an average daily use of 155,000 gallons.

Sewerage

Grayson and Olive Hill are provided sewerage disposal by storm and sanitary mains in the business districts. It is being contemplated by both towns to renovate the sewerage system.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The population trend for Carter County is that of an increase in the urban areas, Grayson and Olive Hill, with the exception of the 1940's, while the county has shown a decrease. The decrease in the county population has only occurred in the last two decades.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR GRAYSON, OLIVE HILL, AND CARTER COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	<u>Grayson</u>		<u>Olive Hill</u>		<u>Carter County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	---	---	291	---	20,228	---	---
1910	---	---	1,132	289.0	21,966	8.6	6.6
1920	---	---	1,395	23.2	22,474	2.3	5.6
1930	---	---	1,484	6.3	23,839	6.1	8.2
1940	1,176	---	1,491	.4	25,545	7.2	8.8
1950	1,383	17.6	1,351	- 9.3	22,559	-11.7	3.5
1960	1,692	21.7	1,398	3.4	20,817	- 7.7	3.2

1960 Kentucky Population - 3,038,156

Grayson and Olive Hill are the only communities in the county that are classified as urban. From data presented in the above table it may be seen that 85.2 per cent of the total county population resides in the rural area while only 30.1 per cent are farmers. Other county population characteristics include 41.2 per cent under 18 years of age and less than 0.1 per cent nonwhite.

Economic Characteristics

With a large rural population it is not surprising that agriculture accounts for the largest employment group in the county. There were 1,840 family workers and 35 hired laborers employed in this industry in the fall of 1959. The next largest group is manufacturing with 1,058 workers reported in December of 1961. Total employment at that time in all industries was 1,674, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are near the state average in Carter County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$70.11 for all industries and \$79.38 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual Carter County per capita income was reported at \$889 for 1961. The county ranked 71st among the remaining Kentucky counties and below the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail sales in Carter County for 1961 were \$13,268,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Carter County labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Boyd, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence, Lewis and Rowan Counties. Commuting distance within this area is not great; most of the labor force is within 35 miles of Grayson, which is near the center of the county.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Carter County supply area was reported at 146,605 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 15.5 per cent since the 1950 census. While Carter, Elliott, Lawrence, and Lewis Counties showed a 37.2 per cent decrease, Boyd, Greenup, and Rowan Counties had a 22.7 per cent increase. Those among the total population that are estimated to be currently available for industrial employment are shown in table 2.

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, CARTER COUNTY AREA, MAY, 1962*

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	4,942	6,518	11,460	3,791	6,350	1,151	168
Carter	1,321	1,102	2,423	964	1,042	357	60
Boyd	331	1,462	1,793	57	1,416	274	46
Elliott	759	442	1,201	672	433	87	9
Greenup	547	1,497	2,044	484	1,487	63	10
Lawrence	751	939	1,690	712	933	39	6
Lewis	544	538	1,082	501	532	43	6
Rowan	689	538	1,227	401	507	288	31

Future Labor Supply: The potential industrial opportunity in Carter County is measured in the following table by the future labor supply. However, not all will enter the local labor force, but strong influence will be exerted by the availability of employment.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, CARTER COUNTY
AREA BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Area Total:	15,579	15,305
Carter	2,220	2,344
Boyd	5,069	4,889
Elliott	771	758
Greenup	3,197	3,214
Lawrence	1,421	1,354
Lewis	1,561	1,486
Rowan	1,340	1,260

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

** Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Area Employment Characteristics: The area economy is primarily composed of manufacturing with 8,243 employed persons followed closely by agriculture with 7,827 directly employed. Distribution of agriculturally and industrially employed persons in the area is described in the following tables.

TABLE 4

CARTER COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	7,590	237	7,827
Carter	1,840	35	1,875
Boyd	292	72	364
Elliott	940	0	940
Greenup	826	38	864
Lawrence	967	61	1,028
Lewis	1,864	31	1,895
Rowan	861	0	861

The Carter County area employment in manufacturing was led by primary metals, and clothing and textiles. However, Boyd County distorts the actual appearance of the area with its large employment in manufacturing.

* 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Employed 150 days or more (Regular Workers)

TABLE 5

CARTER COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
DECEMBER, 1961

	Area							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Carter</u>	<u>Boyd</u>	<u>Elliott</u>	<u>Greenup</u>	<u>Lawrence</u>	<u>Lewis</u>	<u>Rowan</u>
Total manu- facturing	8,243	1,058	5,665	70	228	55	406	761
Food & kindred products	376	6	300	0	3	28	0	39
Tobacco	65	0	3	0	0	1	0	61
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	1,161	345	316	0	0	0	322	178
Lumber & furniture	555	55	59	70	4	14	84	269
Print., publ. & paper	119	0	90	0	5	5	0	19
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	769	0	656	0	64	0	0	49
Stone, clay & glass	1,134	652	177	0	152	7	0	146
Primary metals	3,922	0	3,922	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	142	0	142	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

More details about the area's total employment is obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics which are shown in table 6. Aside from agriculture employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups are manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade and contract construction. Again we may note the influence that Boyd County has on the area.

TABLE 6
CARTER COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1961

	Area							
	Total	Carter	Boyd	Elliott	Greenup	Lawrence	Lewis	Rowan
Mining & Quarrying	584	113	243	23	24	160	0	21
Contract Construction	1,489	35	680	2	44	561	20	147
Manufacturing	8,243	1,058	5,665	70	228	55	406	761
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,108	63	807	0	62	49	28	99
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,024	300	3,717	3	288	200	118	398
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	567	34	426	6	37	14	11	39
Services	1,117	71	833	0	16	106	12	79
Other	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,147	1,674	12,386	114	699	1,145	595	1,544

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

Fifteen firms operate manufacturing facilities in Carter County. The industry with the greatest employment is clay refractory brick and cement. An alphabetical listing of these firms, with product and employment data, is shown in table 7.

TABLE 7
CARTER COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1962

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Olive Hill</u>				
Carter Co. Herald Publishing	Newspaper publishing & job printing	2	2	4
General Refractories Co.	Clay refractory brick and cement	224	3	227
Harbison-Walker Refractories	Refractories	6	0	6
Quality Service, Inc.	Finishing greeting cards	1	49	50
Olive Hill Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete, concrete blocks	5	0	5
<u>Grayson</u>				
Ben Burchett	Lumber	11	0	11
Ellis Damron	Lumber	5	0	5
Evans Lumber Co.	Windows & door frames	12	2	14
Leonard & Lawrence E. Felty	Crossties	5	0	5
Grayson Milling Co., Inc.	Corn meal	6	1	7
The Journal-Enquirer	Newspaper publishing	2	0	2
Sturgill's Truck Bodies	Wood truck bodies	2	0	2

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of the existing wage structure are:

	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
<u>Production Employees</u>			
Sprayer or Painter	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$2.00
<u>Service Employees</u>			
Carpenter	1.50	2.50	2.00
Electrician	1.50	2.25	2.00
Janitor	1.00	1.45	1.00
Laborer	1.00	1.80	1.15
Mechanic, Maintenance	1.50	3.00	2.00
Truck Driver	1.00	1.90	1.75
Welder, Acetylene, Carbon and Arc	2.00	3.00	2.25
<u>Office Employees</u>			
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	1.20	2.00	1.50
Chief Clerk	1.20	2.00	1.50
Draftsman	1.25	2.25	1.75
File Clerk	1.00	1.35	1.25
Receptionist	1.00	1.55	1.00
Secretary	1.00	2.00	1.50
Stenographer	1.00	1.50	1.25
Typist	1.00	1.35	1.25

Unions

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Name of Union</u>
General Refractories Company	United Brick and Clay Workers, Local District 50

TRANSPORTATION

Carter County is served by the railroad on the south and the new Interstate 64 on the north. Both facilities provide excellent transportation to northern and southern market centers.

Railroads

Carter County is provided rail service by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, operating between Ashland and Lexington.

The nearest rail service for Grayson is the station at Hitchins, approximately 3 miles distant. This station has sidings for ten to fifteen cars. There are 40 outbound carloads per month consisting of brick and pulpwood. Inbound carloads average 10 per month consisting of fertilizer and lumber.

The main line of the Ashland-Lexington line passes through Olive Hill. Switching service is available five days per week with sidings for approximately 100 cars. There are three through freights daily each way and one passenger train daily each way. Outbound carloads per month average 260, consisting of brick and gravel. Inbound carloads per month average 60, consisting of clay and gasoline. Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM GRAYSON, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd AM	5th	Louisville, Ky.	1st PM	3rd
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd AM	5th	Los Angeles, Calif.	5th PM	12th
Chicago, Ill.	1st PM	3rd	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd PM	4th
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st AM	3rd	New Orleans, La.	3rd AM	6th
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd AM	4th	New York, N. Y.	3rd AM	8th
Detroit, Mich.	2nd AM	4th	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd PM	5th
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd AM	5th	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd PM	5th

Highways

Highway U. S. 60 transverses Carter County and serves both Grayson and Olive Hill. The new Interstate 64 is now under construction through the county and when completed will provide a four lane highway from Ashland to Louisville. The highway map shows the major highways of the State.

* Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Freight Service Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GRAYSON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	522	Lexington, Ky.	106
Birmingham, Ala.	579	Louisville, Ky.	180
Chicago, Ill.	437	Nashville, Tenn.	334
Cincinnati, Ohio	152	New York, N. Y.	634
Detroit, Mich.	333	Pittsburgh, Pa.	281
Knoxville, Tenn.	327	St. Louis, Mo.	499

Truck Service: Truck lines serving Carter County include Point Express, Inc., of Huntington, West Virginia; Hogan Transfer and McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; McLean Trucking Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and Reinhardt Transfer Company, Portsmouth, Ohio. The nearest terminal facilities are in Ashland and Morehead, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM GRAYSON, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	3	2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	4
Chicago, Ill.	3	2	Nashville, Tenn.	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	Overnight		New Orleans, La.	4	3
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	2	St. Louis, Mo.	3	2

Bus Lines: The bus line serving both Grayson and Olive Hill is the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Line, operating between Ashland and Louisville, with 4 eastbound and 4 westbound buses daily.

* Reinhardt Transfer Company, Vice President, Portsmouth, Ohio

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Tri-State Airport, located between Ashland, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia, 25 miles from Grayson and 45 miles from Olive Hill.

The Olive Hill Airport, located two miles south of Olive Hill, is available for light aircraft. At the present they have a 3,000' x 300' turf runway. Plans for 1963 call for black topping the runway and lighting the field.

Water

The nearest navigable waterway to serve Carter County is the Ohio River, at Ashland, 20 miles distant. A nine-foot channel stage is maintained throughout the length of the river. The new Greenup lock and dam has been completed, a \$54,000,000 step toward modernizing the Ohio River. This project is part of a long-range program which will create a twelve-foot river channel from Cairo, Illinois, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 981 miles. The Ohio-Mississippi-Missouri River system along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the Ashland area directly with Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

The port of Ashland is one of the few barge-to-rail public docks along the Ohio River and is available to industry at a very low cost. Barge lines serving Ashland include the American Barge Line Company, Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company, Central Barge Company, and Ohio Barge Line, Inc.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Grayson and Olive Hill are both served by the Kentucky Power Company. This company is an integrated part of the American Electric Power Company's interconnected system which has a generating capacity of 6,364,000 kilowatts. The area served by the Kentucky Power Company is substantially covered with transmission and distribution lines. The company completed, in the fall of 1962, construction of a 265,000 kilowatt power plant on the Big Sandy above Ashland. Large users of electricity may be assured of an adequate and dependable supply of low cost electricity. Current rates will be furnished upon request by the Kentucky Department of Commerce or the Kentucky Power Company.

Carter County is supplied electricity by the Grayson Rural Electric Cooperative, which provides service in the six eastern Kentucky counties of Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence, Lewis, and Rowan. Power is purchased from Kentucky Power Company. Interconnections are maintained with Kentucky Power Company and Big Sandy Rural Cooperative Corporation. The company will soon acquire an interconnection with the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Grayson by the Grayson Utilities Commission, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. The 4" transmission line has 100 psi pressure, while distribution lines, ranging from 1 1/2" to 6", have 15 psi pressure. The natural gas has a 1050 BTU content and specific gravity of .6. The current rates are as follows:

Rates:

First	600 cu. ft.	\$1.50
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.90 per MCF
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.85 per MCF
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per MCF

Natural gas is distributed in Olive Hill by the municipally owned company, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. The 3" transmission line has 65 psi pressure, while distribution lines, ranging from 1 1/2" to 6", have 15 psi pressure. The natural gas has a 1050 BTU content and specific gravity of .6. The current rates are as follows:

Rates:

First	600 cu. ft.	\$1.50
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.90 per MCF
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.85 per MCF
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per MCF

Coal and Coke

Highly volatile bituminous coal is mined extensively in both the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields. Carter County is supplied coal by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which produced 36,260,000 tons in 1960. Total Kentucky production in that year was 66,847,000 tons.*

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

*The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Covington. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is distributed in Grayson by the Grayson Utility Commission, whose source of supply is the Little Sandy River. Capacity of the filtration plant is 125,000 gallons, and the peak daily use is 100,000 thus rendering a daily surplus of 25,000 gallons. Mains range from 4" to 8" in size with an 8" alternate main from the 100,000 gallon storage tank to Main Street. Current rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gals.	\$1.75 Minimum Bill
Next	2,000 gals.	.87 1/2 PMG
Next	3,000 gals.	.83 PMG
Next	5,000 gals.	.50 PMG
All Over		.35 PMG

Water is distributed in Olive Hill by the municipally owned company, whose source of supply is a 50-acre impounded lake. Capacity of the filtration plant is 900,000 gpd, and the average daily use is 155,000 gallons. Finished water is stored in a 500,000 gallon underground tank. A 10" main from this tank under 95psi pressure connects with 4", 6" and 8" high pressure distribution mains. There are 900 metered customers in Olive Hill. Current rates are as follows:

First	3,000 gals.	\$.90 PMG
Next	5,000 gals.	.80 PMG
Next	5,000 gals.	.70 PMG
Minimum Bill		\$3.50

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is from the Little Sandy River and Tygarts Creek. Other sources are from impounded small streams. The average stream discharge (USGS) of the Little Sandy River near Grayson and Tygarts Creek near Greenup is 481 cfs (23 years record) and 303 cfs (21 years record), respectively.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian systems. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Eastern Coal Field

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec and Chester Groups, undifferentiated

The Meramec and Chester groups are combined along the escarpment marking the western boundary of the Eastern Coal Field. Where limestone and sandstone crop out in valleys, they generally yield enough water for domestic use. Many springs flow from these rocks. A few of these yield as much as 100 gpm during periods of high flow."

Because of local variations these conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

Sewerage System

Sewerage disposal in Grayson is by sanitary and storm mains in the business district. Mains are 6" and 8" which flow into two 15" mains that empty raw sewage into Little Sandy River, 1/4 mile from town.

Sewerage disposal in Olive Hill is by sanitary and storm mains. Raw sewage is discharged into Tygarts Creek.

Both towns have had preliminary reports completed on renovating their present sewerage systems.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: This 25-acre level site is located four miles south of Grayson. It is bordered on the west by Highway 7 and on the north by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Electricity is available to the site.

SITE # 2: This 15-acre level site is located on the northern city limits of Grayson. It is bordered on the west by a county road. This site will be approximately 1/4 mile from I-64 upon its completion. All utilities are available to the city limits.

SITE # 3: This 1-acre site is located in Grayson and is accessible by city streets. All utilities are available.

Available Industrial Building

Olive Hill has one available industrial building 200' by 75'. This concrete block building with concrete floor has all utilities available. Railroad siding is available to this building.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Grayson and Olive Hill are governed by a mayor elected for four years, and 6 councilmen elected for two years.

County: Carter County is governed by a Fiscal Court, consisting of a County Judge and eight magistrates elected by district.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Grayson and Olive Hill may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Planning and Zoning

There is no Planning and Zoning Commission active in Carter County at the present time.

Fire Protection

Grayson has a volunteer fire department consisting of a chief and 20 firemen. Motorized equipment includes a new Frank pumper and a 1946 Chevrolet 500 gpm pumper. Adequate hose and ladders are maintained. Alarm is by telephone and 2 sirens. Grayson has a class-7 NBFU fire insurance rating.

Olive Hill has a volunteer fire department with a chief and assistant chief employed by the city. Equipment consists of a completely equipped 1941 Ford, a 300-gpm pumper truck and a 1958 Ford, 500-gpm pumper truck. Olive Hill has a class-7 NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

Police protection is provided in Grayson by three patrols. Equipment consists of a 1961 cruiser.

Police protection is provided in Olive Hill by a chief and two patrolmen. Equipment consists of two cruisers, a 1958 Chevrolet and a 1961 Chevrolet.

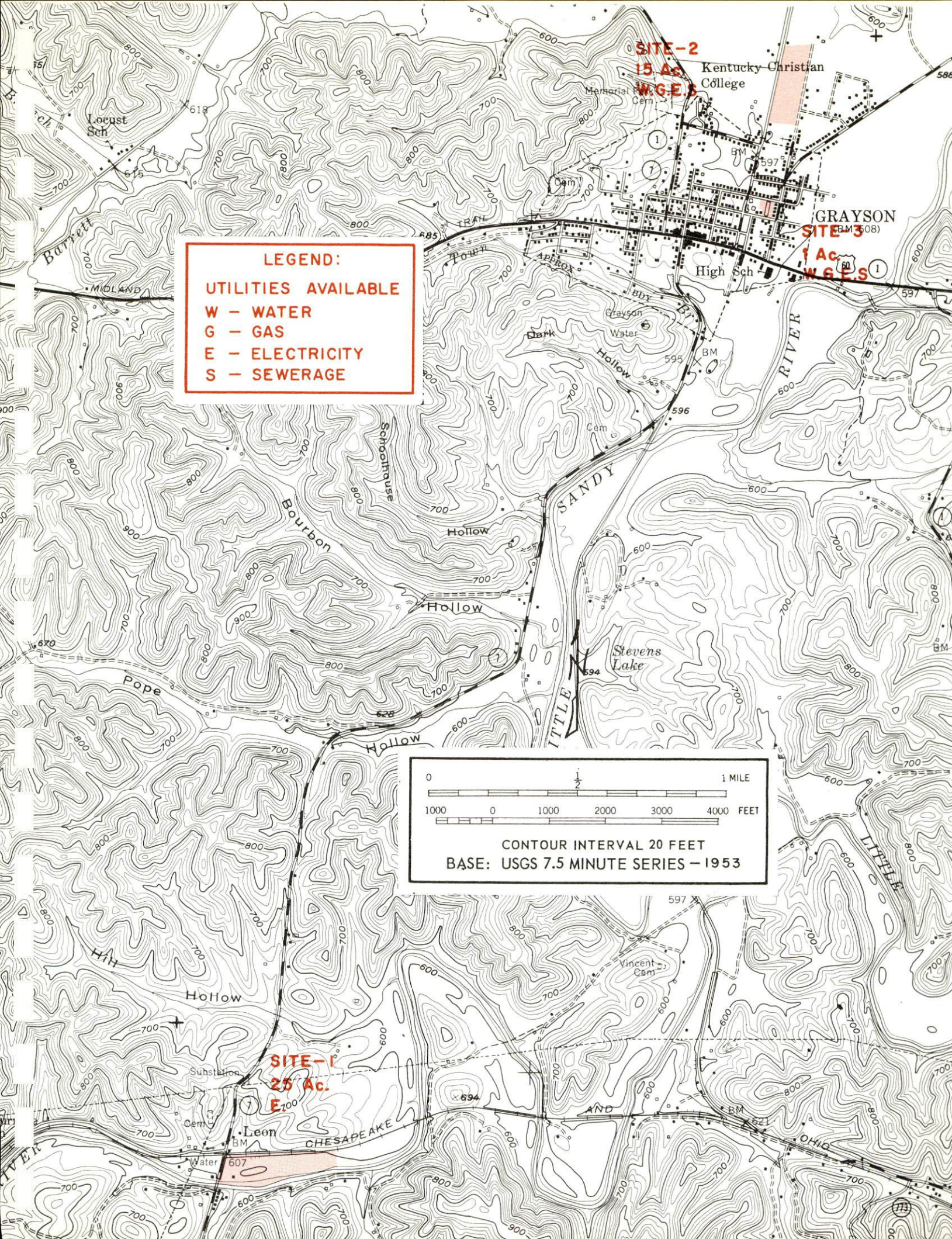
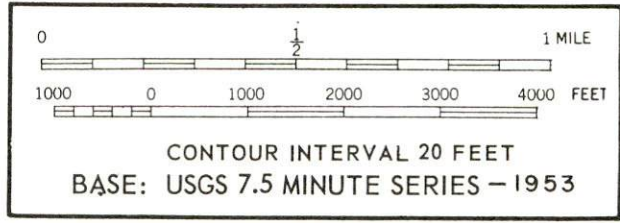
Carter County is patrolled by a sheriff and six deputies. Equipment consists of two radio-equipped cruisers.

Garbage and Sanitation

Grayson has a municipal garbage collection once weekly in the residential sections and twice weekly in the commercial section. Rates per quarter are \$3.65 for residential and \$5.00 to \$8.00 for commercial districts.

Garbage collection is made by a private contractor in Olive Hill. Collection is daily in the business section and weekly in the residential areas. The rate is \$3.00 per month for businesses and \$1.00 for residences.

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE



Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, fiscal year ending June 30, 1962:

<u>Grayson</u>		<u>Olive Hill</u>	
Income	- \$ 26,207.75	Income	- \$ 41,406.54
Expenditures	- \$ 26,207.75	Expenditures	- \$ 30,169.66
Bonded Indebtedness	- \$260,000.00	Bonded Indebtedness	- \$208,000 -
		Gas	\$530,000 -
		Water	

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963	- \$108,899.00
Bonded Indebtedness	- None

TAXES

Property Taxes

Property taxes accounted for almost 53% of Carter County's total income for 1961. Rates applying to property located in the cities and county, classified as city, county, state and school, are shown in Table 11. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
GRAYSON, OLIVE HILL AND CARTER COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Grayson</u>	<u>Olive Hill</u>	<u>Carter County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50
City	.75	.75	---
State	.05	.05	.05
School	1.50	1.50	1.50
Total	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.05

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Grayson	-	33%
Olive Hill	-	33%
Carter Co.	-	33.7%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Grayson	-	\$ 1,469,919.00
Olive Hill	-	2,336,661.84
Carter Co.	-	16,327,145.00

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Carter County Public School System has a total enrollment of 3,927 students and 167 teachers. All Carter County schools, enrollment, teachers and location are shown in table 12.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER
RATIO IN CARTER COUNTY

<u>System</u>		<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Carter County	7-12	118	10	12
Hitchins	7-12	217	12	18
Prichard	7-12	341	17	21
Olive Hill	7-12	574	24	23
Grahn, Jr.	7-9	406	16	25
Upper Tygart Jr.	7-9	342	13	26
Erie	1-8	267	14	19
Carter	1-6	225	10	22
Grahn	1-6	248	9	27
Hitchins	1-6	295	12	24
Olive Hill	1-6	241	9	27
Prichard	1-6	413	13	31
Upper Tygart	1-6	240	8	30

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Carter County is served by the Ashland Area Vocational School, Ashland, Kentucky. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, sheet metal, welding, and wood-working and carpentry.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Ashland Center, University of Kentucky, Ashland, Kentucky, 25 miles
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 45 miles
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 35 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 100 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 100 miles
Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 105 miles
Kentucky Christian College, Grayson, Kentucky

Health

Hospitals: Grayson and Olive Hill are provided medical care by the J. O. Stovall Memorial Hospital located in Grayson. This is a 26-bed hospital with all modern facilities.

There are six medical doctors and two dentists in Grayson and one medical doctor and two dentists in Olive Hill.

The King's Daughters' Hospital, with 220 beds and 26 bassinets, and Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital, with 96 beds and 24 bassinets, both located in Ashland, 25 miles, serve Carter County. Also located in Ashland is Kentucky's District Four Sanatorium and Hospital for tubercular patients, with 100 beds.

Public Health: The Carter County Health Department's program comprises immunization, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, adult examinations, school health, sanitation services, health education, and maternity, infant and preschool service.

Housing

There are several housing units for rent or sale in Grayson and Olive Hill. Rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is from \$65 to \$75 per month. Construction cost for two and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$15,000, depending on location and type of construction.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service is provided by the General Telephone Company with a direct dialing system. A direct distance dialing system is to be installed in 1963.

Postal Facilities: Grayson has a second-class post office with twelve employees. Mail is received and dispatched once a day by rail. There are four rural routes and one star route. The 1961 postal receipts totaled \$35,000.

Olive Hill is served by a second-class post office with 11 employees. Mail is received twice a day by rail and dispatched once a day by rail. There are four rural routes and two star routes. The 1961 postal receipts totaled \$19,000. Plans for a new post office in 1963 are now under way.

Newspapers: The Journal Enquirer of Grayson is a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 3,500. The Carter County Herald of Olive Hill is a weekly paper with a circulation of 2,000. Other newspapers are received from Louisville, Lexington, Ashland, and Huntington.

Radio: Radio stations WGOH in Grayson and WTCR-AM and FM of Ashland serve Carter County.

Television: Television reception is from two stations in Huntington, West Virginia, and one station in Charleston, West Virginia.

Libraries

Carter County is served by the Prichard High School Library in conjunction with the bookmobile with a total of 2,700 volumes. The staff consists of a librarian and four student assistants. Operating hours are from 8:20 a.m. to 4:10 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Carter County: Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, and Pilgrim Holiness.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Peoples Bank, Olive Hill	\$4,162,478.71	\$3,771,813.19
The Commercial Bank of Grayson	3,843,253.85	3,287,421.56
The First National Bank of Grayson	3,784,007.19	3,258,911.55

Hotels and Motels

Huffs Motel - Grayson	12 units
Shangri-La Motel - Grayson	30 units
Wade Motel - Olive Hill	12 units
Carter Caves State Park	28 units

Clubs and Organizations

<u>Grayson</u>	<u>Olive Hill</u>
Chamber of Commerce	American Legion
Rotary	American Legion Auxiliary
American Legion	Mason
American Legion Auxiliary	Eastern Star
Mason	Rotary
Eastern Star	Kiwanis
Homemakers	Little League
Garden Club	Boy Scouts
Women's Club	Girl Scouts
REA Ladies Club	4-H
Boy Scouts	Skyline Trap Shoot Club
Girl Scouts	PTA
4-H	Women's Garden Club
FFA	
PTA	

Recreation

Local: Grayson and Olive Hill each have a community playground with summer supervised recreation. Indoor and outdoor movies, lighted ball parks and organized little leagues are available in both towns.

Area: Carter Caves State Park, located between Grayson and Olive Hill, is known for its scenic beauty and offers facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, and horseback riding. A lodge and motel have recently been completed and numerous first-class cottages are available to overnight visitors.

Greenbo Lake, located in Greenup County, 15 miles distant, offers facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, and picnicking.

Community Improvements

Recent:

Grayson

1. New lodge and other facilities at Carter Caves State Park
2. Water and gas improvements - \$17,997
3. Women's dormitory, Kentucky Christian College - \$15,000
4. New golf course
5. Street resurfacing - \$6,535
6. City building renovating - \$2,700
7. Elementary school addition - \$77,500

Olive Hill

1. New Highway No. 60
2. New armory building
3. Tygarts Creek flood control project
4. Natural gas distribution system (city owned)
5. New municipal airport
6. New mercury vapor lighting system for U. S. 60
7. Remodeling of interior of Courthouse
8. Addition - Olive Hill High School (Science Department)
9. New lodge and other facilities at Carter Caves State Park
10. Several new buildings - one auto parts - one auto sales and garage - 2 service stations
11. Two new drive-in restaurants
12. One new (downtown) restaurant
13. Two new laundromats (one with dry cleaning facilities)
14. One new drive-in theatre - U. S. 60 East

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,677 farms in Carter County covering 179,611 acres, an average of 107.1 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Carter County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Carter Co. (bu)	6,681	41.1	274,878
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Carter Co. (bu)	111	17.0	1,890
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Carter Co. (bu)	16	21.0	337
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Carter Co. (lbs)	1,594	1,591.6	2,537,026
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Carter Co. (tons)	735	1.5	1,106
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Carter Co. (tons)	5,447	1.1	6,430
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Carter Co. (tons)	1,709	.97	1,662
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Carter Co.	9,715
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Carter Co.	3,160
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Carter Co.	585
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Carter County consist of clay, coal, limestone, and sand. Very small quantities of oil and natural gas have been secured. Sandstone suitable for local building construction is present and gravel for some construction purposes can be obtained. Total value of minerals produced in 1960 amounted to \$1,642,993 from clay, limestone and coal.

Clay: Carter County centers in the Olive Hill fire clay district which has long been an outstanding fire clay region. The clay occurs at the contact of the Pottsville (Pennsylvanian) and the underlying Mississippian rocks. Deposits are lenticular and are not consistent over the entire region. This clay is used for refractory purposes and is the principal constituent in the making of high heat duty firebricks for steel blast furnaces. In fire clay production, Carter County continues to lead the state. In 1960, twenty-two mines produced 139,722 tons for use in firebrick, block and fire clay mortar. Other miscellaneous clays suitable for brick manufacture occur as upland deposits.

Coal: The coals of Carter County, like those of the remainder of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, are bituminous in rank. The Princess coal is the most important seam worked in Carter County. It has a high inherent moisture content which results in a very clean burning coal and because of its low coke index (2 1/2) is very desirable for domestic stokers and in making sponge iron. A recent analysis, as received submitted by one of the operators, is given on the following page.

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Fixed Carbon</u>	<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>BTU</u>	<u>Fusion</u>
6.4%	37.8%	51.3%	4.5%	1.7%	12,720	2,350°F.

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1962

Production: For the period 1891 through 1960 total accumulative production amounted to nearly 11 1/2 million tons. Peak production was in the late 40's and early 50's. In 1960 a total of 67,900 tons was produced.

Reserves: Total original reserves for Carter County have been estimated at 589.17 million short tons by the U. S. Geological Survey. This includes indicated and inferred resources in beds 14 inches or more in thickness.

Limestone: The Mississippian limestone forms a narrow belt bordering the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field along the western portion of the county. This limestone is being used for concrete and roadway construction purposes. The stone also offers a potential source of high-calcium stone (95 per cent or more CaCO₃) which has potential value for use in the chemical industry. Four quarries are currently in operation.

Sand: Several silica sand deposits in Carter County have been used for mortar, plaster, cement and concrete purposes. The following chemical analysis of a deposit near Lawton indicates that the sand offers possibilities for the manufacture of some grades of glass.

	<u>SiO₂</u>	<u>Fe₂O₃</u>	<u>Al₂O₃</u>	<u>CaCO₃</u>	<u>MgCO₃</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unwashed	96.700	0.118	2.537	0.035	0.090	99.480
Washed	98.840	0.050	0.890	0.030	0.020	99.830

Source: Ky. Geological Survey

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 per cent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 per cent, petroleum - 15 per cent, and natural gas - 5 per cent. Stone represented 5 per cent, sand and gravel - 1 per cent, and clay - 1 per cent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 per cent.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Value</u>	
Barite		(2)	\$	(2)
Clays	951,000	(3)	2,646,000	(3)
Coal	66,846,000		282,395,000	
Fluorspar	25,855		1,173,000	
Gem Stones		(4)		(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558		131,000	
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000		18,389,000	
Natural Gas Liquids:				
Natural Gasoline (gals.)		(2)		(2)
LP Gases (gals.)		(2)		(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000	(6)	60,260,000	(6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000		5,763,000	
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.-troy ounces)	-----		-----	
Stone (7)	15,810,000		21,493,000	
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869		224,000	
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----		22,080,000	

- (1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers). Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960.
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

There are approximately 166,000 acres of forested land in Carter County which comprise 65 per cent of the total land area. The principal tree types are oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are guarded from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400 mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) <u>Per cent of U. S.</u>	Personal Income (2) <u>Per cent of U. S.</u>	Retail Sales (3) <u>Per cent of U. S.</u>
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
 KENTUCKY	 1.6	 1.2	 1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
 REGIONAL TOTAL	 44.2	 41.6	 41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce.

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade.

Per capita income in Carter County was \$889 in 1961.*

Retail sales in Carter County were \$13,268,000 in 1961.*

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

C L I M A T E

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GRAYSON, CARTER COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>7:00 A.M.</u>	<u>7:00 P.M.</u>
			<u>(EST)</u>	
January	26.5	3.47	82	74
February	38.2	3.05	81	71
March	46.7	4.18	79	64
April	47.7	4.59	74	58
May	57.5	4.66	74	60
June	66.2	8.82	78	66
July	74.0	6.73	80	67
August	73.6	4.36	83	70
September	70.6	1.71	84	71
October	55.7	2.47	84	70
November	44.2	2.51	81	71
December	34.8	3.78	81	76

* Station Location: Grayson, Kentucky

** Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings - 60 years;

7:00 P.M. readings - 60 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (72 yrs. of record) - cloudy - 153, partly cloudy - 103,
clear - 109

Per cent of possible sunshine: (64 yrs. of record) - 48%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (73 yrs. of record) - 143

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (73 yrs. of record) - 7

Days with thunderstorms: (73 yrs. of record) - 44

Days with heavy fog: (61 yrs. of record) - 11

Prevailing wind: (73 yrs. of record) - NW

Seasonal-heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term
means - 4,750

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

HISTORY

Carter became the 88th county erected in the state and was formed in 1838 out of parts of Greenup and Lawrence Counties. It was named in honor of Colonel William G. Carter, who was, at that time, the state senator from the counties of Lewis, Greenup, and Lawrence. Colonel Carter later removed to Arkansas about 1847; he died of cholera in 1850, at Lexington, Kentucky, while on a visit there.

The exact period of the first settlement of Carter County is not definitely known. But it is generally believed to have been in 1808, at the Sandy salines, by persons engaged in the salt business-- the most prominent of whom was Captain Thomas Scott, of Lexington, who died in 1870 at the age of 93. Salt was once produced in this county in considerable quantities, and shipped down the Little Sandy River or Tygarts Creek by flatboat to the towns along the Ohio River.

Grayson, the county seat, was named in honor of Colonel Robert Grayson, who was once aide-de-camp to General George Washington. In 1875 the town was the terminus of the Eastern Kentucky railroad north to the Ohio River at Riverton, which is located 1 1/2 miles east of Greenup. Grayson was also a stop on the Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy railroad, which in 1875 was being extended from Mount Sterling to Catlettsburg. In 1870, Grayson had a population of 152, and by January of 1873, had increased to nearly 300. By 1930, Grayson had a population of 1,022, and had become the trading center of an active iron district. Today, it has become a fifth-class city, with a 1960 population of 1,692-- an increase of 22% from 1950.

Olive Hill, located 15 miles west of Grayson, became a brickyard town in a narrow hollow between the hills. With a 1930 population of 1,484 and located in a district which is widely known for its deposits of plastic clay of superior quality, it was a striking scene when the numerous furnaces were in operation.

In 1875 Carter County had 21 stores, 8 hotels, 5 steam and 7 water mills, 1 seminary, 6 lawyers, and 8 doctors. The county also had four iron furnaces--one at Boone, one at Star, one at Mount Savage, and another. There are dozens of furnaces, large and small, scattered throughout the entire state, but the one at Mount Savage is, perhaps, the most nearly intact today. Mount Savage, located two miles east of Hitchins and six miles from Grayson, took its name from the fact it was built on land that belonged to the Savage family. For his part in the French and Indian War, in which he served under George Washington, Captain John Savage was given a tract of more than 28,000 acres, reaching from what is now Huntington, West Virginia, westward to beyond Grayson.

Mount Savage was not built until 1848, but it was the marvel of that period--modern, imposing and productive. A village grew up around the huge furnace. At one time there were more than 100 log cabins, stores, and shops at Mount Savage, and the village had a population of possibly 500.

Also in Carter County, near Grahn, is the workshop of Matthew Sellers, who was flying--and for minutes, not seconds, at a time--in a motor-driven airplane a year or more before the Wright Brothers. Although his neighbors laughed at his droopy, 30-foot-long winged "flying machine," it rose as high as 50 feet in the air, powered by a tiny two-cylinder brass engine that he had made. Unfortunately, the exact date of Sellers' first flight is not known for sure. Neither is it known when he started working on his plane. But some say he was flying as early as 1901, while others say the first flight was between 1904 and 1905. In 1912, an event occurred to strengthen the belief that Sellers had been a recognized leader in airplanes for some time. That year he was appointed to the Aerodynamic Laboratory Committee by President William Howard Taft. Three years later he was named to the Navy Consulting Board. When he died in 1932, he was recognized as one of the world's great aeronautists.

Also located in this county is Carter Caves, not a state park, which contains many spectacular formations and very interesting caves. The "X" cave is formed of four chambers that outline the letter X. From Saltpeter Cave came some of the crude saltpeter with which the gunpowder used by Kentuckians at the Battle of New Orleans was made. Indian relics have been found here and an excavated spot was the grave of a so-called Indian "princess." Bat Cave was so named because of the hundreds of bats that hung in a cluster from the ceiling and it has the largest cavern in the park. Laurel Cave is the smallest and contains the most interesting formation.

Carter Caves are connected with Cascade Caves by the Carter Cave Natural Bridge, one of the largest in Kentucky. It is 219 feet long, 196 feet high, 12 feet wide, and its top is so level that the highway leading to Carter City crosses it. There is a natural rock stairway from the bridge to the bottom of the ravine 200 feet below.

The Cascade Caves contain a series of caverns and chambers, one of which was reputed to have been the rendezvous of a band of counterfeiters.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, December, 1961</u>	<u>Carter County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	1,674	100.0	456,064	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	113	6.7	30,615	6.7
Contract Construction	35	2.1	31,047	6.8
Manufacturing	1,058	63.2	176,243	38.6
Food & kindred products	6	.4	25,618	5.6
Tobacco	0	0	16,840	3.6
Clothing, tex. & leather	345	20.6	25,380	5.3
Lumber & furniture	55	3.3	13,589	2.9
Printing, pub. & paper	0	0	10,516	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13,620	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	652	38.9	5,580	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9,388	2.0
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0	53,168	11.6
Other	0	0	2,544	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	63	3.7	32,973	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	300	17.9	126,298	27.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	34	2.0	20,579	4.5
Services	71	4.2	36,437	7.9
Other	0	0	1,872	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Carter County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,509	10,308	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,078	7,010	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,507	1,327	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	4,495	1,224	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,907	1,224	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	2,592	829	440,020	208,384
Government workers	253	266	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,006	88	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	100	41	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	588	103	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	571	5,683	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	4	4	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	796	798	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,771	4,881	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	954	3,982	91,626	539,838
65 and over	817	899	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3,907	1,224	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	220	172	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	645	8	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	258	61	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	85	142	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	94	132	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	699	15	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	1,048	359	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	116	1,123	25,183
Service workers	75	149	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	215	4	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	486	8	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	82	58	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables
52, 56, 57, 83, and 84.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and public service corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment should accompany the return.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.												
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.												
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100											
Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100											
Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100											

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.